PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/million lbs) of aluminum demagged	
Lead	0.216	0.100
Zinc	0.786	0.324
Amomonia (as N)	102.800	45.180

(e) Subpart C—Delacquering Wet Air Pollution Control

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum delacquered	
Lead	0.093	0.043
Zinc	0.340	0.140
Ammonia (as N)	44.389	19.514
Total phenolics (4–AAP method) [1]	0.004	

[1] At the source.

(f) Subpart C—Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.372	.173
Zinc	1.356	.558
Ammonia (as N)	177.200	77.880

(g) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Control Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Not Practiced On-Site).

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/million lbs) of aluminum cast	
Lead	0.019	0.009
Zinc	0.068	0.028
Amomonia (as N)	8.931	3.926

(h) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control Is Practiced on Site).

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(i) Subpart C—Stationary Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(j) Subpart C—Shot Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

[49 FR 8796, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29794, July 24, 1984; 52 FR 25560, July 7, 1987]

§ 421.37 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Primary Copper Smelting Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 8800, Mar. 8, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.40 Applicability: Description of the primary copper smelting subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to process wastewater discharges resulting from the primary smelting of copper from ore or ore concentrates. Primary copper smelting includes, but is not limited to, roasting, converting,

leaching if preceded by a pyrometallurgical step, slag granulation and dumping, fire refining, and the casting of products from these operations.

§ 421.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 apply to this subpart.

(b) In the event that the waste streams covered by this subpart are combined for treatment or discharge with waste streams covered by Subparts E—Primary Electrolytic Copper Refining and/or Subpart I—Metallurgical Acid Plants, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property discharged shall not exceed the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property which could be discharged if each waste stream were discharged separately.

(c) For all impoundments constructed prior to the effective date of the interim final regulation (40 FR 8513), the term ''within the impoundment,'' when used to calculate the volume of process wastewater which may be discharged, means the water surface area within the impoundment at maximum capacity plus the surface area of the inside and outside slopes of the impoundment dam as well as the surface area between the outside edge of the impoundment dam and any seepage ditch adjacent to the dam upon which rain falls and is returned to the impoundment. For the purpose of such calculations, the surface area allowances set forth above shall not exceed more than 30 percent of the water surface area within the impoundment dam at maximum capacity.

(d) For all impoundments constructed on or after the effective date of the interim final regulation (the interim regulation was effective February 27, 1975; 40 FR 8513, February 27, 1975), the term ''within the impoundment,'' for purposes of calculating the volume of process wastewater which may be discharged, means the water surface area within the impoundment at maximum capacity.

§ 421.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 and paragraph (b) of this section, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

§ 421.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is